

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANDEY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Elector—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

Hurrah for Maine!

The election in Maine has resulted in a grand Republican victory. Both political parties have conducted the canvass with unusual vigor, and both have felt confident that they would carry the day; or rather, perhaps, we should say the Democrats were sure of greatly reducing the Republican majority of last year which was 11,714. But they are doomed to disappointment. The people of Maine roll up a majority of about twenty thousand for the gallant Chamberlain and elect the five Republican candidates to Congress by two or three thousand majority, an entire Republican Senate and greatly reduce the number of Democrats in the House. What say the Seymourites to this? Does it look as though the people were becoming disgusted with radical rule and want to follow in the footsteps of such men as Vallandigham, Pendleton and others of like stripe?

It is needless to publish details of the recent election. The Republicans gain in both the cities and country towns. They gain 300 in Portland, 550 in Bangor, 351 in Lewiston, 259 in Bath, 80 in Rockland, 94 in Hollowell, 112 in Augusta, and so almost invariably to the end of the chapter. If the Democrats can derive any consolation from the result, we hope no Republican will attempt to deprive them of it. It is to be expected that they will say that it is no surprise to them, &c.; but we all know what such kind of talk means, and no one will be deceived by it. The more shrewd ones of the party begin to see and believe, if they do not own it, that the result of the Vermont and Maine elections betokens what will take place in every Northern State in the great contest that takes place in November.

We give the tickets of the two parties in Maine:

Democrats.

Governor—Eben F. Pillsbury.

Congress—1. Chas. W. Shaw.

2. Alonzo Garrison.

3. M. E. W. Farley.

4. Geo. W. Ladd.

5. Arno Wiswell.

Republicans.

Governor—Joshua L. Chamberlain.

Congress—1. John Lynch.

2. S. P. Morrill.

3. James G. Blaine.

4. John C. Peters.

5. Eugene Hale.

Letter from Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant's letter written to his father during the Wednesday's campaign, which we print to-day is truly a remarkable document. It perhaps gives us a clearer insight into the personal character of the great military hero than anything that has heretofore appeared. His only desire was to serve his country, and serve it to the best of his ability, and how well and faithfully he has served it is known throughout the civilized world. He was not seeking or desiring promotion, and little dreamed at the time he wrote the letter that he would ever be called upon to take command of the army of the Potomac which had met with disaster under the command of McClellan, McDowell, Burnside, Pope and Hooker. Grant, it will be remembered, was urged by those who were superior in command to change the plan which he was executing at Vicksburg. Even the newspapers began to doubt whether the right man was in the right place, and heaped censure upon him because he did not attack the enemy. He tried to convince the first that he was right, and paid no attention to the attacks of the latter. He was willing to wait believing that ultimately his course would be thoroughly vindicated. And was it not?

So modest and unambitious was Gen. Grant that he asked for no higher position and was willing to accept a less responsible one. He says: "Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of envy, nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part to ward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course." The most virulent opponent of Gen

Grant cannot take any exception to these words. They are the words of a patriot and worthy a place in our nation's history.

Gen. Grant requests his father to destroy the letter. He did not even want a letter vindicating himself to be made public. He meant his deeds and not his words should do this; and they did most effectually not long after. We are glad that the letter was not destroyed. It is every way worthy of preservation and adds one more to the many laurels that cluster around the name of Ulysses Grant.

Speech by Senator Henderson.

Senator Henderson, whose vote against the conviction of Andrew Johnson on the question of impeachment was so mercilessly criticised by the Radicals, in a recent speech at Macon City, Mo., said:

"From the close of the war I have always zealously and unceasingly urged the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. To him, in an eminent degree, the country owes its preservation. He was always true to the Government, and a grateful country will endorse the nomination at the polls. [Applause.]

"In consequence of having been read out of the Radical party, I may not be allowed to register under the new rules adopted in the Convention of Superintendents of Registration recently held at St. Louis. If permitted to register, however, I will vote for the amendment to the State Constitution striking out the word white. In regard to social and political equality being inoperative, it is simply absurd, or that the one necessarily follows the other. It is not true. We all know and must admit that all white voters are not socially equal; and the day will never come when all of them will be. To vote by the side of a negro does not make me a negro any more than it makes him a white man. The negro having been set free, how is he to maintain his freedom if not by the right of suffrage being vested in him? The amendment is, however, submitted to the people in an improper form. It should not have been framed in the black and white franchise, it should have torn down all exclusions and presented a platform of human charity, a common altar on which Democrats and Republicans might sacrifice their foolish prejudices."

Equal Taxation.

Propositions which sound well do not always stand examination. Thus the Democrats, in their New York National Convention, desired to lay down a general proposition which would include the rightfulness of taxing United States bonds, and they hit on this principle: "Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value." The New York *Evening Post* thus shows how this principle would operate if thoroughly carried out:

The Government must raise large amounts of money. Under Gen. Grant, the outlay of the nation can hardly be much less than \$240,000,000 a year. Under Mr. Seymour, should the Democratic party succeed in regaining power, those who remember Mr. Buchanan's administration will be sure that the tax will rapidly rise to vastly more than this. The Republican party propose to obtain the money by adjusting taxation, so that it shall burden the people as little as possible. The Democratic party propose to do away with all such adjustments, and levy "equal taxation upon every species of property, according to its real value."

For example, the real value of a fancy sulky, driven in the Central Park, and a farmer's hay wagon in the country, may be about the same. The Republican party prefer to lay a tax on the former and none on the latter; believing that the vehicle kept for the rich man's pleasure ought to pay, rather than that kept for the laboring man's necessity. The Democratic party propose to tax both equally.

That beautiful chronometer repeater, with independent second hand and stop, with which races are timed in Jerome Park, costs just about as much as an average Kansas or Minnesota farm. But the Republican Congress have levied an enormous duty on the watch, equal to at least a good year's entire profits from the farm, and annual payment besides; while they make the farm free. The Democratic party propose to tax the farm as much as the watch.

The Axminster carpet, in a luxurious parlor, is worth about as much as a good stone farm house in New York or Illinois. The Republican party would maintain the law which taxes heavily the rich man's tapestry and leaves the working man's dwelling free. The Democratic party propose to tax both equally.

A cigar of average quality costs the consumer about as much as a common loaf of bread. A bottle of choice old Madeira wine, such as some leading Democrats of this city give their guests, is worth as much as a barrel of flour. The Republican party in Congress have voted to tax the wine and cigars very heavily indeed, but have refused to tax the flour and the bread. The Democratic party propose to tax equally "every species of property, according to its real value." If flour be taxed like old Madeira, and bread like cigars, the loaf that is now 10c. cannot be sold for less than 25c.

There are rich men who have incomes of scores and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There are poor men who find it difficult, above their house rent, to get \$1,000 of ready money for their families. The laws for which the Republican party is responsible tax the large incomes five per cent., but do not tax the small ones at all. The Democratic party demands the abolition of this distinction; which will take \$50 from the \$1,000 necessary to support many a laborer's family.

Every man who has access to the laws can supply scores of further illustrations for himself. Which principle of taxation do the voters of the country prefer? That of the Republican party, to tax those kinds of property which will bear it best; or that of the Democratic party, to tax equally "every species of property, according to its real value?"

Copperhead Snarling at Vermont.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* (Copperhead) has the following:

It is useless to talk of the valor of Vermont troops in the Army of the Potomac. (They were hardly ever heard of.) They were known, however, as being on hand always to draw their full pay and rations, and, from the way in which their sutlers grumbled, it is supposed they hid their money and ate their rations.

Let the Radical press, in rejoicing over the supposed valor of Vermont troops, give us the name of one Vermont general officer who gained a national reputation, and also recount to us the facts how the whole Vermont brigade was gobbled up by the rebels in the prolonged siege before Petersburg, Virginia, in October, 1864.

The Burlington *Times* thus truthfully replies to the foregoing:

The valor of Vermont troops if it rested on the testimony of newspaper correspondents, would not be very widely spread. If the *Sunday Herald* wants to know whether our troops demeaned themselves gallantly before the enemy, it can get abundant testimony from a gallant soldier of its own political faith—Gen. Wm. F. Smith—of from General Ayres, Gen. Sheridan, in short, from any "lightning officer" that ever belonged to the Sixth Corps, in the 2d Division of which the Vermont troops were. A portion of the 4th Vermont Regiment, during 1864, was surrounded and captured by overwhelming numbers in one of the battles on the Weldon Railroad. The number captured was about 150 men, and this is the whole basis of the story about the "Vermont brigade having been gobbled." The death of the gallant Capt. Tracy, and other officers and men who fell in the desperate resistance made before they surrendered, is evidence that the enemy did not gobble even these few men without a stout fight.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. J. Stannard bore so conspicuous a part at Gettysburg and at Fort Harrison, where he lost his right arm, that his good soldiery spirit is well known to every fighting general officer in the Army of the Potomac. A man who enters the army as Lieut.-Colonel and comes out a Major-Gen., with four wounds and a lost right arm to attest his valor, is rare enough to entitle him to a national reputation."

Awful Earthquakes in South America.

ABOUT 30,000 LIVES LOST.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Telegram* gives the following account of a succession of earthquake shocks which recently visited the southern coast of Peru, and portion of Ecuador:

"On the 13th ultimo a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the southern portion of Peru. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and was succeeded by a rocking motion of the earth which warned the inhabitants of their danger. All along the southern coast the sea was terribly agitated, causing the ships to drag their anchors, and flooding the land for some distance. The wideness of this scene of destruction has never been equalled.

Arequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, its houses built solidly of granite, has passed away, scarcely a vestige left. The strength of the houses being so great as to resist the shock for a time, many of the people were enabled to escape, but 400 were said to have perished in the ruins. The town of Arica, containing 12,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, not a house being left standing. Here, as before, the strength of the houses gave many of the people time to escape, 500 only being engulfed and killed in the ruins. The water rose to such a height that a tidal wave forty feet high rolled with a terrific roll and resistless fury upon the ships in the harbor and precipitated them on the main land, far beyond any point ever reached by the sea.

The United States storeship *Fredonia* was capsized, and all on board were lost. The *Fredonia* had on board \$1,800,000 worth of naval stores. The vessel was rolled over and crushed to atoms by the advancing tidal waves, and all on board were thus drowned before she was released from the grasp of the sea. The United States steamer *Waterloo* was carried fully half a mile inland, and left high and dry, only one sailor of her crew being drowned. The injuries to the vessel were comparatively slight, but from the great distance she was carried inland it will be found impossible to ever get her afloat again.

The Peruvian corvette *America* was also carried ashore. In same position as the *Waterloo*. Her loss was three officers and thirty sailors and marines. The American merchant-man *Rosa Rivera*, the English ship *Chancellor*, and the French barque *Eduardo*, were all lost. The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Locumba and Pequiaca were also utterly destroyed. Over 600 persons were drowned in the destruction of Iquique, and many persons were perishing for want of water. The Government estimates the damage done to cities and private property at three hundred millions of dollars. The total number of lives lost by this shocking event has been estimated at over 2000. Money and aid have already been despatched to the scene of the calamity, and a subscription has been opened in Lima while citizens are engaged in baking bread and sending it free to the ruined people. American merchants doing business in this section have lost heavily, most of them being totally ruined.

In addition to the fearful calamities above reported, intelligence has been received of even a more fearful succession of shocks in Ecuador. On the 16th ultimo in the provinces of Pachichea and Imbarana, a tremendous earthquake, unequalled in the history of Ecuador, occurred. The towns of Ibarra, capital of the province of Imbarana, San Pablo, Atuntaqui and Imantara, are in ruins. Where Catacachi formerly stood is now a lake. The populations of Ibarra, Otavalo and Catacachi are almost entirely destroyed. Towns adjoining Quito, as Parache, Puclaro and Chachiguano, have been also entirely destroyed. The number of deaths in Quito has been small, but in other towns it is calculated that not less than 20,000 persons have been killed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving inhabitants have been forced to fly from the stench of putrefying bodies.

In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various times between the 13th and 16th ultimo, but did no damage. From Quito it is learned that the total loss of life has been estimated at 30,000. Letters from Quito, dated the 19th ult., announce that the earthquake continued at intervals of a few hours. It has been impossible, as yet, to arrive at any plausible conclusion as to the causes of the terrible phenomenon. Some attribute it to the volcano of Aguallongo, and others to Cayamba. The President has issued a proclamation to the people to come forward and help the sufferers.

Personal and Political.

The Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D. D., Anglican Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, died on Wednesday last, aged 65 years.

The Albany *Journal* says that if the Republicans of New York make the same relative gains that were made in Vermont, they will carry the State by 46,000 majority.

Republican papers in Delaware claim that the Republicans are daily receiving large accessions from the disgusted Democracy, and that Wilmington will give six hundred majority for Grant in November.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will speak for Grant and Colfax about the middle of September, and will continue until the October elections. His campaign will be mainly in Ohio, but he is expected to speak once in Philadelphia.

Albert M. Shaw, of Lebanon, has been nominated for Presidential Elector by the Republicans of the Fifth District of New Hampshire.

An Indianapolis despatch states that, although Senator Morton's health is considerably improved, his physician refuses to consent to his making a general canvass of the State. He will, however, make a number of speeches at important points, to redeem some promises already made.

Test votes taken on the 7:30 train from Boston, between North Berwick Junction and Kennebunk, September 11, resulted—for Grant, 255; for Seymour, 46. Taken on the 6 p.m. express from Portland for Boston, between Biddeford and Kennebunk, resulted—for Grant, 88; for Seymour, 9.

The Democrats claim that the colored Seymour and Blair Club at Alabama has 2,500 members, and that at Mobile has 1,500.

The death of Thomas H. Seymour brings to mind the declaration he made in Touro Hall, in 1863: "I had rather be known in history as the persistent opponent of this war, than wear the diadem of a king."

Hon. Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama, long a member of Congress, has just made a speech at Florence, at a Democratic meeting, a part of which was particularly directed to the colored men in his audience. "He told them," says the *Florence Index*, "in the most pointed words, that the man who votes for Grant and Colfax is an enemy of his and the white people of the South, and that he intended to treat all that so vote as enemies."

The New York *Sun* (Independent) thus speaks of the state of the political betting market:

Immediately after his nomination, the betting was two on Grant to one on Seymour. Then it changed to 120 on Grant to 80 on Seymour, and this is the best show Seymour has ever had. Since then his stock has gone back dreadfully in the betting market, till now the quotations among betting men are three on Grant to one on Seymour.

The Charleston *Mercury* thus discusses the financial question as applicable to South Carolina:

Fifty thousand dollars are needed to conduct this canvass and carry this State for the Democratic ticket. Shall we have it? or will men button up their pockets, and, passing under the yoke of the African, sink to nothing the value of all that they now own?"

Special Notices.

Missisquoi Springs.

ENOSBURG, Aug. 29, 1868.

For a long time I had been afflicted with a very serious disease of the Kidneys. I was not able to turn over in bed without help, and it was thought by all my friends that I never should recover. All medical treatment had been without effect. The disease was complicated by a scrofulous affection. I tried every remedy, used the water of Mineral Springs elsewhere without avail. The Missisquoi Spring water was tried by me in 1866, and I continued its use for several months, till I entirely recovered and am now in better health than ever before. I consider this water a specific for Kidney and Scrofulous complaints. It has been so in my case.

ALANSON SAMSON.

VALLEY HOUSE.

Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 17, '68.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for three or four years. In February last I had it very severely. In April commenced the use of the Missisquoi water. The discharge was very heavy and troublesome, but continued to lessen until I lay in bed entirely well. The many remedies I had taken under the best medical advice had proved unavailing, and I owe it to others similarly afflicted, to state that the Missisquoi water has been, in my case, the only effective means of cure.

CHARLES SMITH, Northampton, Mass.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 66-ly 823 Broadway, New York.

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. How at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston. Boston, July, 1868. 226 lyrdw

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wanted health.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

MORRISTON, VT., June 28, 1860. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston.

Gentlemen:—Having for twenty years past been in the habit of using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in cases of Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections, I can testify to its great merits with the utmost confidence. I believe it to be the best medicine for these complaints ever used, and have no doubt that the use of it has at three or four times saved me from Consumption, besides many times in late years, affording immediate relief in less severe attacks. I am 78 years of age, and for many years have been a subject for pulmonary disease, but by the use of this excellent remedy I keep myself quite comfortable. I can hardly find language to express the exalted opinion I have of the Balsam, and recommend its use to all as the best remedy that can be used. GEORGE DART.

Prepared by SEITH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Fremont St. Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

Gently it penetrates through every pore,
Relieving sufferers from each angry sore;
Ailments it heals with certainty and speed;
Cuts, Burns, from inflammation soon are freed;
Skins lose each stain, and the complexion's clear!
SALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
Ail it to its wondrous merits testify.
Let those who doubt, a single box but try,—
Verily, then its true deserts 'twill show;
E'en unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE!

The Great New England Remedy!

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Cures sore throat, colds, coughs, diphtheria, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for kidney complaints. This remedy is free from anything deleterious, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effective in its action.

TO FEMALES.

Dr. FRED' MORRILL, Physician and Surgeon, gives exclusive attention to Diseases of women. He has made diseases of woman his study for the past twenty years. His practice has been very extensive both in Hospital and in private practice. His reputation has reached in all the city papers, his patients, and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist in the art, and a thorough master of all sexual diseases.

Dr. Poland is admitted by the best medical talent of the country to have no equal in the treatment of Female Complaints, and it is no unusual occurrence for physicians in regular practice to recommend patients to him for treatment when afflicted with diseases in his specialty.

Ladies will receive the most scientific attention, both medically and surgically, with private apartments during sickness, and with old and experienced nurses, if they wish.

The poor advised free of charge. Physicians or patients wishing to consult, or advice by letter, and enclosing the usual fee, will be answered by return mail.

Medicines sent to all parts of the country.

Office, No. 48 HOWARD STREET, Boston, Mass.

214-ly

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the Sexual System, (without medicine) of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or SEMINAL LOSS, INCONTINENT, SEMINAL LOSS, IMPOTENCY, also, CONSTIPATION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of a knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post-stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address: The Publishers, CHAS. J. & L. KILMEY & CO.

127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

223-ly

Female Strengthening Cordial.

A Specific Remedy for the Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.

It imparts tone and vigor to the Uterus, and gives renewed vitality to the whole system. All cases of Debility peculiar to Females will find a sovereign remedy in this compound. Prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, Boston.

GEO. W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor.

One dollar per bottle. Five dollars for six bottles. 217-ly

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from nervous debility, and premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by his experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 166-ly 42 Cedar Street, New York.

FOR ONE DOLLAR!

WE SELL DRESS PATTERNS, PANT PATTERNS, Sewing, Cotton Cloth, Shawls, Carpets, Sheetings, Dry and Fancy Goods, &c. Circulars Sent Free, giving full particulars; or Twelve Cents sent for One Dollar, describing twelve different articles which we will sell for One Dollar Each.

Ladies and gentlemen wanted as Agents, to whom the most liberal inducements are offered, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. CHAS. LETTS & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 64 & 66 FEDERAL STREET, Boston, Mass.

208-ly

BOYS, GO TO WM. N. SMITH & CO'S FOR YOUR SPRING CLOTHING.

EVERY Style of Frock Coats at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

PANTS and Vest, all kinds, at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

208-ly

ADDRESS

To the Nervous & Debilitated.

WHOSE sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence tolerable: If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Do you have a nervous, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or foamy, or is it upon settling? Or does a thick scum rise of the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moody, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the luster of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If a do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal disease, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. These organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, or nervous, or of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid of being unsuccessful in business; they do not become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face, none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, such as, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctors for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Burette. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT, DUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Burette, published upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

226

"It Works Like a Charm."

Have you Head